Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The establishment of a separate department of medical zoology in the curriculum of the Philippine Islands Medical School is a natural result of the extreme prevalence of animal parasites, and of the diseases to which they give rise. About 80 per cent. of the entire population is infected, or counting different species separately, 200 infections occur to each 100 inhabitants. While the severe results of such infection noted in Porto Rico and elsewhere are not found, yet the population of the Philippines presents a higher percentage of infection with intestinal worms than has ever been definitely reported from any other people and the condition is essentially a chronic one, the results of which manifest themselves indirectly in the general physical impoverishment of the people and the high rate of morbidity and mortality accredited to other diseases.

THE PATAGONIAN FAUNA

Results of the Hamburg Magellan Expedition.[1]—The importance attaching to a knowledge of the fauna and flora of the southern extreme of South America—especially in connection with the so-called "bipolarity" theories, and with the newly explored Antarctic fauna—has been recently more fully recognized. For a long period this region was neglected. Its great distance from the centers of scientific activity, the inclement climatic conditions, the unfriendly native population, the difficulties of navigation which led every navigator to breathe more freely when he had seen the Magellanic mountains sink below the horizon in his wake—all these factors contributed to the difficulty and cost of scientific exploration, and tended to turn the scale unfavorably, when projects of collecting expeditions were discussed in Europe.

Yet the little that was known hinted of great interest in what remained to be discovered. The surveying expeditions of Fitzroy, King, Wilkes, of Nares and Coppinger, the circumnavigations of U. S. S. *Hassler* and *Albatross,* the work of the *Challenger* and of the French Mission to Cape Horn, in connection with the international polar meteorological stations—each in its turn added something to the sum total of information about these regions. The growth of commerce, with the gradual exploitation of the gold-washing and sheep-raising industries of southern Patagonia, made the region more accessible; the increasing use of steam in navigation diminished the terrors of the straits for sailors, and the occasional visits of seal hunters offered opportunities for collection of other than fur animals. Really valuable material obtained for the Hamburg Museum by the merchant captains and officers Ringe, Kophamel and Paessler drew renewed attention to the subject, and projects of systematic exploration were discussed by Dr. von Neumayer and director of the museum Professor Dr. G. Pfeffer.

---

[1] Ergebnisse der Hamburger Magelhaensischen Sammelreise, 1892–93. Herausgegeben vom Naturhistorischen Museum zu Hamburg. Bde. I–III, 1906–7.

Times were unfavorable at first, due to civil war and other disturbances in Chile, and it was only in 1892 that it seemed prudent to actually despatch a collector.

The financial question was settled by the generosity of citizens of Hamburg and by grants from various scientific societies of the city, and plans were decided upon under the skillful direction of Dr. Pfeffer. The choice of Dr. W. Michaelsen as explorer and collector proved well advised. He left Hamburg in July, 1892, returning in September, 1893, with an extremely large, valuable and well-preserved collection in all branches; a collection believed to be the largest and most important ever brought from those shores.

Some papers on part of this collection, or partly based upon portions of it, have already appeared in various publications, notably Strebel's work on the mollusca, Michaelsen on the holosomate ascidians, Hartlaub on the hydroids, and Ohlin on the valviferous isopods.

Nearly all the various Antarctic expeditions of the last few years have touched, coming or going, on the Magellanic shores, and much of the zoological material contained in their elaborate reports has been gathered there.

Meanwhile a multitude of specialists have been busy with the Michaelsen material and many of the papers during the last ten years have been separately issued. At the present time these have been brought together, united with others not previously published; and, under the editorship of Dr. Pfeffer, issued by the Hamburg Museum in three portly, beautifully illustrated volumes.

The first volume, which relates to generalities, chordata, echinoderms and cœlenterates, has an historical preface by Neumayer, a brief account of his voyage by Michaelsen, and a very condensed summary by the editor, in which he points out in what papers the problems of zoogeography are touched upon from the standpoint of the student of special groups, with an intimation of what will be a most welcome general discussion in the future, of those problems from a general and inclusive point of view.

The first paper is by Kustos Paul Matschie, of the Berlin Museum, describes eight species of mammals, of which one, a *Herperomys,* is described as new, and adds a catalogue of mammals of southern South America, which will be found useful, as it is annotated with mention of localities and enumeration of synonyms. As it is obviously impracticable to give within the limits of this review a synopsis of each of the multitude of papers of which these volumes are made up, the reviewer will endeavor to tabulate their contents so that those interested may find an indication of what they contain on each topic. The data on which each paper was originally separately issued are enclosed in parentheses. Each paper is separately paginated, there being no general pagination or plate numeration for the volume as a whole.

Volume I

* † Säugetiere. Paul Matschie (1898), pp. 30, pl. 1.
† Vögel. G. H. Martens (1900), pp. 34.
† Reptilien und Batrachier. Franz Werner (1904), pp. 21, pl. 1.
Fische. Einar Lönnberg (1907), pp. 16, pl. 1.
* Tunicaten. W. Michaelsen (1907), pp. 84, pl. 3.
* † Holothurien. H. Ludwig (1898), pp. 98, pl. 3.
* † Echinoideen. Max. Meissner (1900), pp. 18, fig. 1.
* † Crinoideen. H. Ludwig (1899), pp. 7.
* † Ophiuroideen. H. Ludwig (1899), pp. 28.
* † Asteroideen. Max. Meissner (1904), pp. 28, pl. 1.
† Alcyonarien. Walther May (1899), pp. 22, figs. 3.
† Zoantharien. Oskar Carlgren (1898), pp. 48, pl. 1.

* Paper discusses general questions, bipolarity, etc.

† Paper gives a list enumerating all the species of the region known to date.

Volume II—*Arthropods.*

* Hemipteren. G. Breddin (1897), pp. 38, pl. 1.
* Aphiden. H. Schouteden (1904), pp. 6.
* Formiciden. A. Forel (1904), pp. 8.
Pteromaliden. Ew. H. Rübsaamen (1902), pp. 8, pl. 1.
† * Coleopteren. H. Kolbe (1907), pp. 125, pl. 3.
* Lepidopteren. O. Staudinger (1899), pp. 118, pl. 1.

* Trichopteren. Georg Ulmer (1904), pp. 26, pl. 2.
Plecopteren. Fr. Klapálek (1904), pp. 14, figs. 10.
Ephemeriden. Georg Ulmer (1904), pp. 8, pl. 1.
* Odonaten. F. Ris (1904), pp. 44, figs. 12.
* † Apterygoten. C. Schäffer (1897), pp. 48, pl. 3.
Arachnoideen. E. Simon (1902), pp. 48.
Gonyleptiden. W. Sörensen (1902), pp. 36.
* Acariden. P. Kramer (1898), pp. 40, pl. 1.
* Pycnogoniden. J. V. Hodgson (1907), pp. 20, figs. 6.
* Myriopoden. C. Graf Attems (1897), pp. 8, figs. 4.
Schizopoden. Carl Zimmer (1907), pp. 6, figs. 17.
* Cumaceen. Carl Zimmer (1902), pp. 18, figs. 31.
* † Cirrepedien. W. Weltner (1898), pp. 16.
* † Süsswasser Ostracoden. W. Vávra (1898), pp. 26, figs. 5.
† Süsswasser Cladoceren. W. Vávra (1900), pp. 26, figs. 7.
* Süsswasser Copepoden. Al. Mrázek (1901), pp. 30, pl. 4.

VOLUME III—*Bryozoen und Würmer.*

* Bryozoen. L. Calvet (1904), pp. 46, pl. 3.
* Gephyreen. W. Fischer (1896), pp. 7.
* Hirudineen. R. Blanchard (1900), pp. 20, pl. 1.
Naiden, Tubificiden und Terricolen. F. E. Beddard (1896), pp. 64, pl. 1.
† Enchytraeiden. H. Ude (1896), pp. 44, pl. 1.
† * Terricolen (Nachtrag). W. Michaelsen (1899), pp. 28.
† * Polychaeten. E. Ehlers (1897), pp. 148, pl. 9.
† * Nemathelminthen. v. Linstow (1896), pp. 22, pl. 1.
* Chaethognathen. O. Steinhaus (1900), pp. 10.
* Nemertinen. O. Bürger (1899), pp. 14.
* Cestoden. Einar Lönnberg (1896), pp. 10, pl. 1.
Trematoden. M. Braun (1896), pp. 8, pl. 1.
Turbellarien:
    * Polycladiden. Ritter-Záhony (1907), pp. 20, figs. 9, pl. 1.
    Rhabdocoeliden und Tricladiden. L. Böhmig (1902), pp. 30, pl. 2.

The above summary is sufficient to show that these volumes form a library on the Patagonian fauna which will be indispensable to the student of the zoology of the southern hemisphere. Almost without exception the papers conclude with a full bibliography of the subject of which they treat. We hope that the concluding volume of the series which will contain the editor's general discussion will be also provided with a chart, if possible also bearing the bathymetric lines which indicate in a general way the topography of the sea bottom.

WM. H. DALL.